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## NOTES

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The intermediate host of *Schistosoma mansoni* in Venezuela is discussed in a recent important paper by Drs. Juan Iturbe and Eudoro González. By infection experiments with the mollusks of the valley around Caracas, the true intermediate host was found to be *Planorbis guadelupensis*. The miracidia of *S. mansoni* developed into sporocysts within this host, and subsequently furcocercous cercariae were obtained from it. By immersion in water infected with these cercariae and by feeding experiments white mice were brought to develop adult *S. mansoni*. The paper is illustrated with two microphotographic plates.

A recent number of Japanese Medical Literature states that *Schistosoma japonicum* is reported by Narabayashi to depend on a small snail in the rice fields as its intermediate host. According to Pilsbury this snail should properly be called *Blanfordia nosophora* Robson. The cercariae invade the skin even if the latter is only damp. A definite relation exists between schistosomiasis and a skin disease called "kabure."

The same journal reviews a paper on *Paragonimus westermanii* in the Korean Medical Society Journal in which Muneta records from an autopsy the abundant occurrence of the fluke cysts in the abdomen under the peritoneum; liver, spleen, heart, sternum and the cheek were also invaded. Some nodules contained adult worms; others did not.

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*Davainea formosana*, a new human tapeworm from Formosa and Tokyo, is described by Akashi in the Journal of the Formosa Medical Society and abstracted in Japanese Medical Literature. The specimens came from children. The species may be distinguished from the other member of the same genus long known as a human parasite by the following characters:

|                          | <i>Davainea formosana</i> | <i>D. madagascarensis</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Length of body.....      | 43 cm.                    | 25 to 35 cm.              |
| Number of joints.....    | Over 700                  | 500 to 700                |
| Hooks on suckers.....    | None                      | Armed                     |
| Adult segment.....       | 2.0 to 2.5 by 1.0 mm.     | 2.0 by 1.4 mm.            |
| Egg masses.....          | 300-400                   | 120-150                   |
| Size of egg masses.....  | 0.26 by 0.13 mm.          | 0.3 mm.                   |
| Size of eggs.....        | 99 by 46 $\mu$            | 40 $\mu$                  |
| Size of onchosphere..... | 12 to 14 $\mu$            | 15 $\mu$                  |

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### "ECHINORHYNCHUS MONILIFORMIS" IN NORTH AMERICA

My attention has been called to the fact that in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy (1874:76) is recorded with brief comments an exhibit by H. C. Chapman of specimens of *Echinorhynchus moniliformis* from the alimentary canal of the fox squirrel (*Sciurus vulpinus*). Stiles and Hassall also in their Preliminary Catalog of the Parasites, etc., (1894:352) list the species from *Sciurus niger* as found in the Leidy Collection. The statements in my note must be corrected in accordance with these facts. No data are given in these brief records to determine whether the authors mentioned above had before them the true European species or the North American form which I have studied.

H. B. W.